

# Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.  
IRONTON, MISSOURI

## NEWS AND NOTES.

### A Summary of Important Events.

The international rifle match at Wimbledon, Eng., closed on the 21st with the British well in the lead. It was a rainy day, and the islanders being more at home in the fog, captured the prize by superior work at the long range.

The State Department at Washington has been informed that the Royal Institute of the higher studies of Florence has offered a prize of 5,000 francs to the person procuring the best essay in Latin or Italian on experimental method in science.

Governor Crittenden has refused to remit a fine of forty dollars assessed against Henry Schumacher, of Sedalia, Mo., for selling liquor without license on the Fourth of July, though petitioned to do so by a number of Sedalia citizens. The fine was the first one imposed under the new high-license law.

The total value of exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the month of June, 1883, was \$11,945,936; June, 1882, \$9,259,126. For the six months ended June 30, 1883, \$55,148,933; same period in 1882, \$54,856,300. For the twelve months ended June 30, 1883, \$292,976,491; same time in 1882, \$177,091,386.

Spontaneous combustion caused a great fire in New York on the 23d, the principal loss falling on George Munro, the publisher. A number of firemen were imprisoned by smoke in the eighth story of the building, but were finally rescued with a rope. It was thought the loss by fire and water would reach \$300,000.

The following was the condition of the United States Treasury at the close of business on the 21st: Gold coin and bullion, \$290,742,130; silver dollars and bullion, \$116,508,281; fractional silver coin, \$28,122,552; United States notes, \$54,066,510; certificates outstanding, \$390,530,173; gold, \$61,852,490; silver, \$73,311,471; currency, \$12,255,000.

The committee of arrangements for the Louisville (Ky.) Exposition has been officially advised that President Arthur, Secretaries Folger and Lincoln, and Postmaster-General Fiskham will leave Washington July 20, in a special car tendered them. Another car will be sent to Chicago for General Sheridan and party, who will leave Louisville for Yellowstone Park.

A FEW days ago the Secretary of the Treasury received a draft for \$4,900 drawn by the Exchange National Bank of Atchison, Kans., on the First National Bank of Chicago, with the following request: "Please place the amount of the enclosed draft to the credit of the United States for the benefit of same." Signed, "Unknown Debtor." The amount was credited to the conscience fund.

The European powers were increasing quarantine regulations against persons, goods and vessels from Egypt on the 20th, owing to the prevalence of cholera. There were forty deaths from cholera at Cairo on the 19th, twenty-nine at Mansurah, twenty-four at Samanoud, twenty-eight at Ghizeh, forty-four at Chirbin and three at Damietta. Two regiments of British troops had gone to Suez.

A TALKING-MATCH occurred at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on the 18th, between Hanlan and Courtney, the oarsmen. The latter charged the champion with cutting his boat at Chautauque Lake or hiring someone to do it. Hanlan retorted that Courtney was a liar and a thief. In a race which took place late in the afternoon Hanlan beat Ross by a quarter mile, making the best four-mile time on record—27:57.

There was no abatement of the strike difficulty on the 23d. In St. Louis, Mo., the Western Union had a few more men at work, but there was a serious dearth of Eastern quotations on 'Change. Southern quotations failed on the Cotton Exchange. The company claimed to be constantly increasing its forces at most points, and the strikers were equally positive that they were gaining strength as the days go by.

The exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products from the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1883, were \$52,515,437 against \$50,708,130 for the same time in 1882. Exports of provisions and tallow for the eight months ending June 30, 1883, \$55,086,589 against \$55,474,116 for the same period in 1882. Exports of dairy products for the two months ended June 30, 1883, \$2,990,413 against \$2,280,264 for the same time in 1882.

A VERY destructive storm swept over Northern Illinois, Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southern Wisconsin on the 21st. The damage to crops was very great in many places, and large hail stones beat the small grain into the earth. Trees were blown down and many barns and farm buildings were wrecked. At Racine at seven o'clock in the morning Lake Michigan was three feet lower than usual, followed two hours later by a tidal wave which inundated many coal and lumber yards.

The telegraph strike took effect a little after 11 o'clock on the 19th, being general all over the country at the same time. The interruption to business was temporary. The strike was caused by the refusal of the companies to agree to the operators' demands that all Sunday work should be double paid; that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and seven hours a night's work, in place of ten and eight hours respectively; that women shall be paid the same as men, and that pay for all work shall be increased fifteen per cent.

DISPATCHES from Cairo, Egypt, on the 23d said the cholera was spreading everywhere. The mortality was increasing hourly. Fifteen hundred inhabitants of Bulak had removed up the Nile, and owners were burning their houses. The death list on the 21st inst. was three hundred and eighty-one in Cairo and suburbs, thirty-three at Mansurah, seventeen at Samanoud, twenty-six at Mehalla, ninety-three at Chirbin, twenty-two at Chobhar, thirty-three at Ghizeh, four at Damietta, eleven at Zifteh, eight at Menasaleh, besides thirty-four in six villages.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The recent failure of Phinney & Jackson, of Portland, Me., was caused by speculations of one of the partners, who lost over \$100,000 of the firm's money.

NINE boys between the ages of nine and twelve years were arraigned in a Justice's Court at Denver, Colo., the other morning on charges of burglary, and all but two were sentenced to three years confinement each.

Two heavy failures were announced on the 20th, that of the Manchester Iron and Steel Company, capital stock \$500,000, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and that of E. W. Holbrook & Co., cotton goods manufacturers, with liabilities of \$750,000, at New York.

GUNN, CURTIS & Co., printers and stationers, Boston, Mass., have suspended payment, with liabilities of some \$120,000.

THE heaviest storm of the season visited Dubuque, Ia., and vicinity on the 20th. A number of barns and out-houses and the tower of the Boring Company, in Linwood Cemetery, were prostrated. In the country the grain was laid flat on the ground. At Georgetown, Wis., barns and fences were blown down, trees uprooted and many fields ruined. Similar destruction was reported at Washington Mills, Ia., and considerable damage was done in other sections.

At a church picnic near Cincinnati, O., the other day Otto Hagen quarreled with an eighteen-year-old boy named Nein, pursued him to the river and stabbed him to death.

FIFTEEN cigar factories in New York City have locked their doors against employees numbering ten thousand.

GILBERT J. HINE, a leading citizen of Middleport, N. Y., undertook to pick cherries from a house-top the other day, but lost his balance and was instantly killed.

TWELVE officers of the Egyptian army have been sentenced to penal servitude in the Sudan for complicity in the riots at Alexandria last summer.

MAJOR ROBERT SMITH, of Davenport, Ia., died a few days ago from injuries inflicted by himself. It was said that he lived ten days with a bullet in his brain.

SEVERAL of the crew of the United States steamer Lancaster were arrested at Hamburg, Germany, the other day for riotous conduct.

GEORGE KILMER was killed by a train at Allentown, Pa., the other day while escaping from the scene of a burglary he had committed.

DURING a storm at New York on the 23d twelve inmates of Bellevue Hospital, seated on a balcony, were prostrated by lightning. All were considerably stunned, but fortunately none were seriously injured.

A TRAIN went through a bridge on the Knoxville Branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, at New Haven, Ky., the other day, killing the engineer, fireman and one brakeman.

M. ALFRED NAQUET, a Republican member of the French Chamber, has been elected Senator.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI has been defeated for a seat in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

LIGHTNING struck a house containing 1,000 pounds of dynamite, at the salt mines on Avery's Island, near New Orleans, La., the other morning, and the terrific explosion which followed did much damage to buildings, cars, etc. The windows in a building a mile away were shattered. No lives were lost.

THE deaths from yellow fever at Havana, Cuba, on the 21st were thirty-nine. Among those stricken with the disease was General E. O. C. Ord, who was dangerously ill.

FIFTY-SEVEN indictments for fraud, false entries of public lands, etc., were presented at Santa Fe, N. M., on the 21st, as the result of an investigation which had been in progress in that State for some months by Special Agent Eddy, of the Interior Department.

NEARLY five hundred employees of the Birmingham (Ala.) Rolling-mills struck the other day against a reduction of wages. They also induced a strike of puddlers at the Brimfield Iron-works.

FIVE more corpses of the victims of the steamer Daphne disaster at Glasgow, Scotland, were recovered on the 21st, making the number of bodies so far found 123.

LATER accounts of the alleged sacking of the American Consulate at Monterey, Mex., say it was but an ordinary robbery. The acting Consul was not dangerously injured.

THE Russian Government has sent a commission to inquire as to the civil rights of Jews in England, France and Germany.

ADVISES from Washington, D. C., on the 21st said the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital had been informed that small-pox and yellow-fever had appeared in Matanzas and Cienfuegos, Cuba, and that cholera existed in Campeachy and Oaxaca, Mexico.

THE majority report on public charities made to the Legislature of Massachusetts pronounces the charges made by Governor Butler against the management at the Tewksbury Almshouse groundless and cruel.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of Chicago, Ill., decides that national bank stockholders are liable for debts of the bank to the amount of their stock, and that individual suits to recover on this liability can be begun without the intervention of a receiver.

A YOUNG man from Clinton, Ill., was arrested at Red Fork, Ark., the other day for trying to leave without paying a debt. He was convicted and sentenced to work in the field with the chain gang, where the overseer, Alfred Werner, had him whipped by negroes so that he died. The Sheriff arrested Werner and three negroes and was taking them to Arkansas City on the steamer Ida Darrah G. At Burnett's landing a mob fired on the boat, mortally wounding Werner. One of the negroes jumped overboard and was killed by the mob.

A TERRIBLE accident was reported to have occurred at a blast furnace at Geddes, N. Y., on the 23d. Eight men entered the furnace to construct a new lining when the old lining fell upon them, killing all instantly. One hundred tons of brick and mortar fell on them.

THE report of deaths from cholera in Egypt on the 23d was as follows: At Damietta, seventeen; Mansurah, ten; Samanoud, twenty-three; Tenth, seventeen; Chobhar, seventeen; Chirbin, thirty-three; at nine other places, seventy-eight. There were 290 deaths at Cairo during the same time.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Department has no authority to order sub-treasury offices to receive trade dollars the same as standard dollars.

GINERY TWICHELL died in Brookline, Mass., a few days ago. He was a prominent railroad man, and was once president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

THE United States Consul at Smyrna reports a panic there on account of the dread of cholera.

SUB-TREASURERS have received instructions from Washington to honor no paymaster's checks to officers or soldiers unless the period covered by the payment is stated.

At Flora, Ind., the other day, Alexander Keys killed Samuel Stewart on the street. The murderer had been compelled to marry the daughter of Stewart, and his subsequent desertion of the girl led to the slaughter of her father.

TWO HUNDRED houses in Fond du Lac, Wis., were submerged by the giving away of several dams in Dane Creek a few days ago. The estimated damage was \$25,000.

A PURSE of \$1,500 has been given to Mrs. Maddy, whose husband was killed by one of the Polk City murderers during the recent man-hunt in Iowa.

The middle belt of Minnesota from Mankato east to the Mississippi River was swept by a tornado on the 21st. A St. Paul journal of a later date gives a list of six persons killed and nearly one hundred injured, and estimates the damage to crops at \$500,000.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ending July 21 was \$324,000; corresponding period last year, \$186,190.

TWENTY-FOUR loaded coal-cars on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad were pushed off a high trestle at the Elizabethport (N. J.) dock into Staten Island Sound the other morning and totally wrecked.

A SERIOUS cholera outbreak was expected at Bombay, India, on the 23d. In Egypt the cholera epidemic was said to be supplemented by leprosy. A physician with forty assistants was to be sent from India to Egypt.

It was reported from Washington on the 23d that the Government would seek to recover more than \$1,000,000 by suits against various star-route combinations.

It was rumored on the 23d that an affray had taken place between English and French Marines at Port Said, Egypt, and that several were killed and wounded.

GENERAL E. O. C. ORD, of the United States Army, who took passage on the steamer City of Washington at Vera Cruz for New York, and was taken down by yellow fever, compelling his removal to the shore while the vessel was at Havana, Cuba, died in that city on the 23d.

A HOTEL and livery stable at Portsmouth, N. H., were destroyed by fire the other morning, the guests of the hotel escaping with difficulty. Twenty-six horses were cremated in the stable and a number of vehicles were burned.

A SEVERE storm struck Asbury, Park, N. J., on the afternoon of the 23d. The Madison, Gilsey and Howard houses were unroofed and six carriages loaded with people were upset and wrecked. A number of tents were blown down at Ocean Grove and an unknown colored man was blown out to sea in a boat.

SEVERE thunder storms prevailed over a large sweep of country in every direction from Chicago, Ill., on the 23d, and telegraphic communication was greatly impeded.

It was reported on the 23d that seventy-five deaths from flux had occurred at Bichala, Waterford, and Victoria, Miss., three small towns adjacent to each other and a short distance south of Memphis, Tenn.

## CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

By the breaking down of a pier at North Point, ten miles from Baltimore, Md., on the night of the 23d, an excursion party of several hundred people was precipitated into deep water and about seventy were drowned.

It was announced at a strikers' meeting in New York on the 24th that the cable operators at Duxbury, Mass., and at Cape Breton, had struck. At Atlanta, Ga., the receiving clerk in the Western Union office was slightly wounded by a bullet fired through a window by an unseen person.

THE death of ex-Governor Thomas Swann, of Maryland, occurred at his estate near Leesburg, Va., on the 23d. He was a representative from Baltimore in the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses.

GENERAL TREVIÑO, of Mexico, was in St. Louis, Mo., on the 24th, on his way to meet General Ord in New York. The news of that gallant officer's death was a terrible surprise.

NEW ORLEANS (La.) commercial organizations have called on the Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana to take stringent measures against yellow fever.

THE Washburn & Moen Company has begun suit in the United States Court at St. Paul, Minn., against a hardware firm for infringement of the barbed-wire patent. The hardware had broken out among the British troops at Suez, Egypt, on the 24th. The death list during the twenty-four hours ended at eight o'clock on that date was four hundred and sixty-three deaths at Cairo, twenty-three at Zifteh, sixteen at Tenth, nine at Chirbin, thirteen at Mansurah, one hundred and seventeen at Chobhar, forty-three at Mehalla, ninety-three at Ghizeh and seven at Cheban.

At Pittsfield, Mass., on the 24th Emerson Watson was placed on trial for manslaughter and criminal negligence in causing the death of eight men in a collision on the Troy & Boston Railroad, on which he was engineer. The court ruled that the prosecution must proceed under the common law, which necessitates that malice be proved.

THERE was a very destructive fire at Memphis, Tenn., on the 24th, a number of fine business houses being burned down. It was thought the total loss on stock and buildings would reach \$200,000.

THE Ohio State Convention to secure the adoption of a prohibition amendment was held on the 24th at Columbus.

A MOB of masked men entered the jail at Harlan, the county-seat of Shelby County, Iowa, on the 24th, and taking Hardy, the man who murdered Postmaster Clingan at Polk City on the night of the 10th inst., hung him to a tree and then rid his body with bullets.

## MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

### County Normal Institutes.

The following is a list of the county normal institutes to be held during the current year, so far as reported to the State Superintendent of Public Schools to date: Adair County—Kirkville, July 30, W. B. Henry, conductor. Anderson County—Mexico, August 13, two weeks, D. A. McMillan, conductor. Bollinger County—Marble Hill, July 9, one week, W. B. Henry, conductor. Caldwell County—Breckenridge, C. E. Carhart, conductor. Callaway County—Fulton, August 6, two weeks, C. H. Dutcher, conductor. Cass County—Oak Ridge, August 13, two weeks, T. M. Wilson, conductor. Carroll County—Carrollton, July 23, four weeks, J. S. McGee, conductor. Case County—Harrisonville, July 2, eight weeks, D. W. Yoder, conductor. Crawford County—Cuba, A. E. Douglass, conductor. Dade County—Greenfield, July 30, four weeks, R. D. Shannon, conductor. Dallas County—Gallatin, July 9, six weeks, B. F. Brown, conductor. Green County—Springfield, July 30, one week, R. C. Norton, conductor. Henry County—Clinton, August 13, two weeks, E. P. Lankin, conductor. Holt County—Oregon, July 23, four weeks, J. L. Holloway, conductor. Iron County—Pilot Knob, July 16, one week, R. C. Norton, conductor. Jackson County—De Soto, July 2, five weeks, J. A. Race, conductor. Lincoln County—Brookfield, August 20, two weeks, L. R. Grates, conductor. Mississippi County—Charleston, August 13, one week, E. C. Norton, conductor. Platte County—Platte City, July 16, four weeks, F. W. Parsons, conductor. Ripley County—Doniphan, July 30, one week, R. C. Norton, conductor. Stoddard County—Dexter City, August 6, one week, R. C. Norton, conductor. Wayne County—Potosi, July 16, two weeks, N. B. Henry, conductor. Wayne County—Greenville, July 23, one week, R. C. Norton, conductor.

### Miscellaneous Items.

Judge Chester H. Krum, the well-known St. Louis lawyer whose mysterious disappearance caused quite a sensation in that city some time since, and during whose absence charges were made that he had misappropriated funds belonging to a large estate, filed his final report as administrator of the estate a few days ago and received his honorable discharge from the Probate Court.

The Jackson County Court has appropriated, upon the petition of citizens, \$25,000 toward paying for the building of a hundred feet wide boulevard between Independence and Kansas City, to cost \$50,000, on what is known as the Blue River route. A bridge costing \$12,000 has already been built on this route over Blue River. The citizens proposing pay the other half.

Six pairs of twins were born in Ionia City recently in one week.

Considerable interest was manifested at Sedalia the other day in the trial of Helm & Shoemaker, charged with selling liquor to minors at a Sunday-school picnic, the case being the first one tried in that city under the Prohibition law. The German Evangelical Church gave a picnic and Helm & Shoemaker had charge of the refreshment stands. One boy, not a member of the Sunday-school, was carried from the ground in a state of intoxication, which was the immediate cause of the arrests. They were tried before a jury in a Justice's Court and fined fifty dollars and costs each.

Governor Crittenden has appointed ex-Governor Charles H. Hardin and Hon. A. H. Buckner delegates to represent the State of Missouri at the convention of the State Central Educational Committee of Kentucky, to be held at Louisville on the 9th of September.

It is said the caterpillars have been making fearful ravages among the gum trees and orchards of Southeast Missouri—stripping trees bare.

Governor Crittenden has appointed the following delegates to represent the State of Missouri at the tenth annual National Conference of Charities and Corrections to be held at Louisville, Ky., September 22, 1883: Bishop C. F. Robertson, Rabbi S. H. Sonnenschein, Dr. J. Y. Wilson, Dr. W. G. Elliot, Dr. J. H. Brooks, Hons. D. P. Dyer and Wells H. Blodgett, St. Louis; J. B. Denny, Cape Girardeau; Hons. T. V. Bryant, W. M. Holmes and Dr. J. P. Hale, Kansas City; Hon. J. D. Verden, Moberly; Judge Andrew Ellison, Kirksville; Hon. T. S. Anderson, Palmyra; Judge J. W. Henry, Hons. H. Clay Ewing and P. T. Miller, Jefferson City.

The 20th inst. was the sixty-fourth anniversary of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. The act of Congress authorizing the people of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution and a State Government and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, etc., was approved March 6, 1820, and the ordinance of acceptance was passed in convention at St. Louis April 19, 1820.

Charles H. Morton had an examination on the charge of murder in the first degree, at St. Louis a few days ago, and was committed to jail without bail. Morton is the colored man who intended to kill another man named Sam Wilson but missed him and killed a man named Paul Lasasse.

Chillicothe, Livingston County, had a grand electric display a few nights ago. A cloud exploded over that place, producing a concussion greater than the discharge of the heaviest ordnance. Many buildings were shaken by an earthquake, displacing pictures and mantel ornaments, and in some instances breaking china and glassware. During the storm many families in the country left their houses and sought refuge in cellars and caves. Two barns were burned and a number of cattle were killed by the lightning.

A man giving the name of J. Ostermeyer was found in a frightful state of intoxication in North St. Louis the other day and was arrested by a policeman and locked up. Upon searching his pockets the officer found \$6,500 in gold certificates and \$157 in greenbacks, enough money to buy several sections of land out West. The man was placed in the cooler and given a chance to sober off. He was too drunk to give an account of himself.

St. Louis has the base-ball fever.

Governor Crittenden has received a letter from Governor Ireland, of Texas, regretting his inability to accept the invitation to be present at the twenty-second anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10. Also from Governor McCreary of Louisiana, and Governor Glick, of Kansas.

The first ice-cream ever seen in St. Louis was on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Louise Chouteau to Gabriel Paul, fifty-nine years ago. It was served by a New Orleans caterer, and created a sensation.

A local paper estimates the population of Lafayette County to be 27,000.

## BURNED SHIPS.

Three Vessels and Their Cargoes Totally Destroyed at the Harbort Dock, Brooklyn—Twelve Firemen Seriously Injured, One Fatally.

New York, July 19.

At about 10:30 o'clock this morning sparks from the engine fell into a pile of jute which had just been landed on Harbort Dock from the ship Lawrence E. Delap, from Calcutta. The dock was filled with hemp, jute and coffee. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire dock was ablaze. The Delap was the first vessel to catch fire, and all her rigging was burned before she could be towed out. Next to her on the south side of the dock was the ship Persada, also from Calcutta, which arrived yesterday, and on the north side lay the ship Col. Adams, from Calcutta. To both these vessels the flames communicated, and the crews jumped overboard for safety. In the meantime a general alarm had been sent out, and five steamers and four hook-and-ladder trucks were soon on the spot. When the firemen reached the dock the supports of the roof gave way, and the roof fell in with a terrific crash, burying over a dozen firemen and dock hands beneath the ruins. A rescuing party was quickly formed and the men dragged out from the blazing rafters. None of them were dead, but all were more or less burned and bruised. Firemen McDonald, McDonald and McDonald, of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 3, were injured seriously. A commotion just then occurred in the crowd, and the chief of the battalion gave orders to clear the dock, as the ship Lawrence Delap, which was now on fire above and below, contained 4,500 bags of saltpeter. A rush was made by the crowd to the further end of the dock, while the ship was on the hoisting derrick, from which supports had been burned, fell over on the wharf with a crash, knocking two dockmen overboard.

Custom-house Inspector Harraden, in attempting to escape from the ship Col. Adams, was severely burned about the face and hands. The ship Persada, which was towed far out in the stream, and the tugs poured streams into their holds. The efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to extinguishing the flames on board the Lawrence E. Delap, in which it was momentarily feared an explosion would take place.

Three men were seen to throw the trunk of Captain Grove, of the ship Lawrence Delap, overboard, containing \$2,000 and \$4,000 worth of jewelry belonging to his wife. It was picked up by river thieves, who rifled it. The wife and child of Captain Grove were saved. Twelve firemen were badly injured by the falling in of the burning roof of the pier, but only one is thought to be fatally hurt. The ship Persada burned to the water's edge. She was valued, with cargo, at \$150,000. The ship Col. Adams burned at the pier. The bark Persada floated into the stream and burned to the water's edge. Total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

### Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19. The following dispatches have been received by the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service:

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, July 18. To Surgeon-General Hamilton, Washington: Yellow fever is prevailing with unusual severity. There were ninety deaths in June, and in June, 144 to date in July. The number of new cases is diminishing, especially amongst the shipping, for want of the usual excitement. An exceptional feature has been the prevalence of the disease amongst the shipping, usually exempt. Not counting the stevedores of the American ships, seven per cent. of American sailors die of fever. It commenced in port amongst Norwegian vessels. These have suffered and they are particularly dangerous because most of them clear for our Gulf ports.

AT OUR DOORS. NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 18. To Surgeon-General Hamilton, Washington: The steamer Daphne arrived at quarantine July 17 with six cases of yellow fever on board. She has had thirteen in all. The steamer Mercha arrived at quarantine July 16; one death from yellow fever. Both are from Vera Cruz.

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### Aerial Navigation.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 19. In the Secretary of State's office yesterday George W. Starr, James Donnell and Joseph Gotthelf filed a certificate for incorporation of what is to be known as the "Aerial Navigation Company of Chicago." The object of this corporation is stated to be "the transportation of passengers and freight through the air." Two millions of dollars comprise the capital stock of the new corporation, and the first share is to be \$200. The total number of shares is to be 20,000. The immense amount of capital stock, together with the comparatively small number of shares, is evidence that the scheme is something more than an aggregation of intangible ideas, and from the information gleaned it is probable something more will be heard of the "Aerial Navigation Company" in the near future. It is asserted that the machines to be manufactured by this company are a perfection of the one tested at Hartford, Conn., nearly two years ago, which at that time attracted such a widespread interest. Immediate steps are to be taken toward the manufacture of a monster machine of great power and capacity, and if the inventors of the machine are not over enthusiastic it will be but a few months before the scientific and inventive world will be electrified by the announcement of attained perfection in aerial navigation.

### A Hideous Hoax.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 19. Early this morning a report began circulating to the effect that General Grant had dropped dead on the street in New York City. The story was that some of the personal friends of General Grant in this city had received a dispatch conveying the information of the ex-President's death. A great many friends of the Grant family in this city were seen, but none of them had received such a telegram. Bulletins were posted in some of the newspaper offices saying that a dispatch had been received announcing Grant's death, but that it lacked confirmation and was probably a hoax. The great body of the people believed the report, and about nine A. M. flags were flying at half-mast on all the public buildings in honor of the illustrious soldier.

After twelve o'clock dispatches were received at the Western Union office stating that Grant was alive and well.

### Killed for Breaking His Engagement.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 18. A shooting affray, which may result in the death of Dr. G. W. Loughitt, occurred to-night at Bellevue, a little town about seven miles from here. It appears that Loughitt has been engaged to a young lady named Seitz, but a short time ago he refused to fulfill his promise. Her brother remonstrated with Loughitt, but to no purpose. This afternoon young Seitz borrowed a revolver and repaired to Loughitt's residence and inquired for him. As soon as the latter made his appearance Seitz drew his revolver and fired several shots, wounding him so seriously that there is very little hopes of his recovery.

## Longevity Statistics.

A student of the reports of the tenth census has compiled a table for the purpose of showing in what State or States one has the best chances for a long life. New Hampshire seems to him to be the favorite refuge of green old age, for he finds that one-seventy-fourth of the inhabitants are at least eighty years old. The proportion among native white males is one in eighty, but the environment in New Hampshire seems to have been even more favorable to the preservation of life in the other sex, for the proportion among native white females is one in fifty-eight. Other New England States do not contain quite so many old persons, the average proportion for the six being one in 134. Coming to New York, he finds that for one person who has reached the age of eighty there are 161 who have not been so fortunate, and in the three middle States the average proportion is one in 182. As he goes southward he discovers a greater preponderance of young blood, for in six south Atlantic States the average proportion is one in 203. The Gulf States afford a less attractive shelter for the aged, for the average is one in 300.

In Texas, where so many "worthy persons die with their boots on in the prime of life, only one octogenarian can be found in a group of 497 citizens. The average rises again in the interior States east of the Mississippi, but in the great lake States it falls to one in 263, a good old age being obtained with the greatest difficulty in the wealthy and prosperous State of Illinois. In seven States west of the Mississippi River the aged rarely appear, for the average proportion is one in 453. In Iowa a proportion of 334 persons yields only one who has reached the age of four-score; in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas only one of these aged citizens can be found in a group that would yield two in Iowa, and in Colorado, 1,150 inhabitants must pass in review before an octogenarian comes in sight. The old are even more rare in Nevada, but in California and Oregon the proportion is nearly one in 500. If the inhabitants of the whole country could be assembled in 227 groups, it would be possible to place at the head of each group one patriarch of eighty or more years. So our student, assuming that long life is the inalienable right of those who reside in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine, cries: "Flee to the mountains of New England for health and longevity."

But these figures, although they may have been carefully compiled, are misleading. If the boundaries of our States were walls so high and so thick that no one could get over them, and if these walls had securely shut in the inhabitants for eighty or ninety years while they were coming into the world, growing and dying, an enumeration of each segregated State group, with a statement of each person's age, might prove that in one State old men and women could be more easily grown than in another, and might reveal the best soil for such mature crops. Boundaries are not walls. Emigration is a mighty factor in this problem. Young men and women have been going out of New England into other States, and especially into the West. Old men and women have returned to New England to pass their days where they were born, by the side of other old men and women who have passed all their lives there. And so we find that the young are comparatively few while the old are many in the States of New England. The figures which relate to other Eastern States should be accompanied by the same explanation, and by others which will occur to every thoughtful person.

And why should we expect to find aged men in Colorado or in the other States which were almost uninhabited a few years ago? There has not been time for them to grow there, and very few of them have gone there from other parts of the country. The same statement can be made concerning other States, but with less and less force as we approach the Atlantic coast from the west. The subject explains as we examine it; many explanations. The influence of foreign immigration, the varying attractions of one